ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

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(Copyright, 1909, by John McElrov.) By JOHN MCELROY.

Gen. Anderson made a brief speech, the audience sang with full hearts the glo-rious "Star Spangled Banner," and then rious "Star Spangled Banner," and then Mr. Beecher delivered an address worthy of his fame. It was an earnest assertion of the people's determination to maintain a grand and indivisible nationality; breathing the spirit of fraternal feeling for the South; prophesying that her defeat would bring vastly more benefit to that section than victory could have done, and yearning for that freedom from contention and strife for which all hearts ardently longed. In conclusion Mr. Beecher said:

onclusion Mr. Beecher said:
"We offer to the President of these United States our solemn congraula-tions that God has sustained his life and health under the unparallelled burdens and sufferings of four bloody years, and permitted him to behold this au-spicious consummation of that National

A bond issue is in sight. A reor-ganization of the customs houses of the country is under way. These and other effective steps in financial admin-tude. istraiton are now matters of official armored cruiser seems to be develop-recommendation. Congress and the President have full recognition thereof. fewer guns, but has more speed. The

THE TREASURY AND THE NAVY.

Two Very Important Reports-A Bond Issue Imminent-The Custom House Frauds-A Thoro House Cleaning Promised-A Comprehensive Naval Program-Decided Improvements Prom-

ning on a basis of a billion of dollars a preparedness for war."
year, but that includes the expenditures of the Postoffice Department, and chiefs should have more assistance.

The Secretary as a Guesser.

The law requires the Secretary of the transparent of the Treasury to do a vast dead of pure work at many parties of the consisting of the Treasury to the treatment. While it is true fine pension.

He manufacture of similar classes of the consisting variety to the treatment of the revenue will among the treatment will among other things, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to tell Congress how much the revenue will among to the same that the prevenue will among the same that the prevenue will among the proper work and the same transparent work and

of them have served the Government since before the civil war. He wants a settlement of the indebtedness of the Panama Canal to the general fund of the Treasury at an early date. That the Treasury at an early date. That be encouraged. indebtedness now amounts to over \$97,-000,000, which is the cost of the canal, minus the proceeds of sales of canal bonds to date, and the indebtedness is

troublesome question of the rate of interest on bonds. The Secretary says that the 2 per cent bonds, upon which the national banks have already inthe national banks have already in-curred a loss of about \$25,000,000, should never have been issued. "It is, in my judgment," he says, "high time for the Government to realize that it does not have a 2 per cent borrowing power and has never had. No Gov-ernment, however, rich, has a 2 per cent borrowing power."

cent borrowing power."

The canal bonds are to be three per cents, but to avoid the depreciation of

businesslike discussion of the prospects

"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and rigorous military regulation; Secretary the Atlantic coast that will accommothe name of our God we still set up Welles felt more inclined to be liberal; date the new dreadnoughs, the Arkan-

CHAPTER XIVI.

Raising the Flag at Fort Sumter.

Next to Richmond, the city whose downfall had brought most joy to the loyal people was Charleston, which the thousands of spectators gazed with curiosity. The somber ruins, the front agrainst the authority of the agrainst the authority of the most incendiary senti
States had centered in Charleston, incide ment between which we had been able to put agrainst the authority of the most open war. As each of the most open war, As each of the most open war, As each of the most open war. As each of the most open war, as each of the most open war, as each of the most open war. As each of the most open war, as each of the complete and from it went every inspiration to incite men to break out in open war, as each of the complete and from the work out in open war, as each of the complete and the complete and the cost of a most open war. As each of the complete and the complete and the control of the Navy Department," in the stronghold was really stronger than in dividing in surrection, Charleston papers open war. As each of the complete and the complete and the control of the complete and the control of the complete and the case of the service and sharped with some war down and the the foundation of the Navigal powers in the principal and the late of the dividing the principal and the late of the dividing the principal than the solid walls so the principal than the solid walls and the late of the dividing the principal than the complete and the foundation of the Navigal than the time when the Departments are ready cupy it, has only in part supplied the to spend them. Of course, it is well lack of suitable machinery for direct-understood that the Government is run- ing the operations of the fleet and its

that Department collects its revenues He would allow two to each bureau, independently of the Treasury. Con-except the Bureau of Equipment, which sequently the billion dollar status re-he asks Congress to abolish.

The New Accounting System.

The Secretary as a Guesser.

The law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to do a vast deal of pure guessing. Many Secretaries of the Treasury have appealed for the elimi-Washington Navy Yard; all anchors,

· Relative Strength.

The relative order of warship tonnage on Nov. 1, 1969, was Great Brit-ain, 1,758,350; United States, 632,785; Germany, 699,700; France, 602,920; Japan, 400,368 tons. If the ships now building were completed, the figures would stand, Great Britain, 2,005,873; Germany, 820,692; United States, 785,-687; France, 766,306; Japan, 493,704.

"In England, Germany and Japan battleships and armored cruisers are completed in two to three years; in the United States in three years; and in France, Italy and Russia not less than four years are required." Secretary Meyer figures that, regard-

ing the navy as an insurance upon property, the annual cost since 1800 has been \$0.0012 for each dollar of the valuation of the total property in the United States." The estimates for the navy the coming fiscal year have been cut so that they are \$10,011,842.67 less than the total amount appropriated for the current 12 months. The numerous topics of Congressional

legislation suggested include an appropriation of \$135,000 for a crypt or mausoleum for the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis; an authorization of medals of honor for commis sioned and warrant officers; the exam-ination of warrant officers by regular boards; an appropriation of \$5,600 for the support of an engineering school at Annapolis; an appropriation for prizes to be bestowed in competitive steaming contests; the abolition of the requirement of birth certificates in the enlistment of minors; the naturaliza-tion of naval aliens without proof of residence in one State for or the retirement of officers found physi-cally disqualified at the next highest cally disqualified at the next highest grade, and authority for the purchase in the manner deemed most economical of ordnance material which may in-



## "Everything is Lovely, and the Goose Honks High."

be encouraged.

Secretary Meyer reports against the abandonment of the Southern naval stations, two of which President Roosevelt, just before the end of his term, ordered closed. He says that, with the opening of the Panama Canal, these swing. There are many visits of courselvent of the samual message and could not put it off longer.

But now that the preliminary rush is over, the doors of the White House offices are open again and this week thanging process, by which general convergence is crowded with those who have come to pay their visits of course. Such a settlement means the payment, at least in part, of the indebtedness thru the sale of more bonds, authority for which haz been granted by Congress. But it brings up the troublesome question of the rate of

umphs. Will Be a Notable Winter.

It will be a big Winter. The pessimists, who came on the scene with predictions that there would be little doing have already retired in confusion. There will be agitation and legislation and shaping of policies to interest the country before this session of the 61st

came near throwing all the machinery to go before the Judiciary Committees of the Treasury Department out of Senate and House. Legislation gear. It was a matter of about \$12,gear. It was a matter of about \$12.-600,000, the cost of new ship construc-tion during the year. No one over at up of very conservative men and he Navy Department seems to have stood that the cost of new ship con-struction has not usually been included

in the estimates.
Some one discovered at the very eleventh hour that it ought to be, and around the Treasury Department, the

The President was correcting his annual message right down to the last minute before it was sent to Congress for quite a week safter the gavels fall. A few of the arrived on time and nearly every body was happy—all except those who do not like his legislative program, a program, by the way, that has been constantly thinning out till there is much less of it than there was under contemplation at the time of the Western trip. Just now, however, it looks as tho the President was correcting his annual message right down to the last minute before it was sent to Congress for quite a week after the gavels fall. A few of the more prosperous Congressmen have houses in Washington and these are generally opened and made ready for occupancy some time in advance. The other more unfortunate statesmen and politicians must take up their abiding places in hotels, apartment houses and private families. Some time is required to make one's self feel at home in the new surroundings and home-making period occuples the attention of the best part of Congress for quite a week after the gavels fall. A few of the more prosperous Congressmen have houses in Washington and these are generally opened and made ready for occupancy some time in advance. The other more unfortunate statesmen and politicians must take up their abiding places in hotels, apartment houses and private families. Some time is required to make one's self feel at home in the new surroundings and home-making period occuples the attention of the best part of Congress for quite a week after the gavels fall. A few of the more prosperous Congressmen have houses in Washington and these are generally opened and made ready for occupancy some time in advance. The other more unfortunate statesmen and politicians must take up their abiding places in hotels, apartment houses and private families. Some time is required to make one's self feel at home in the new surroundings and to get ready for the seriod cocupancy and houses in the few of the more prosperous congressmen and politicia

attitude of men on the threshold of a new period of effort. All are entering so long under the former Administration the preliminaries zestfully, planning for the inevitable struggles and hoping for personal and party triumphs. vailing tone is one of doing com-paratively little of actual legislation outside of the appropriation bills. Something will be done on the general program, of course. But the talk from day to day is for doing less and less and to leave the country to recuperate. For instance, it looks at the present moment as the the Federal charter There was a great rush in the final cates, which President Roosevelt advopreliminaries, the like unto which has which Attorney-General Wickersham not been in many years. The President was late with his annual message. dropped for the present session. At The Secretary of the Treasury was late least the opposition to it is strenuous, with his annual estimates. Most of and it probably comes from some very the annual preparations in the Depart-influential railroads and other corporments came in tardily. The Secretary of the Navy made a slip in the estimates for battleship construction which

> Interstate Commerce Amendments. As to the Interstate Commerce mendments, the outlook is more promising. The parleys are in progress this week. The President and the Attorney-

> up of very conservative men and they

proceed deliberately.

altho it knocked sky high some of the big talk about cutting navy expenses for the coming year, the estimate had to go in. There was a tremendous fuss and House are being sounded with a around the Treasury Department, the probability that some few things will be support statisticians on estimates began to rebuild the towering structure they had been admiring. Hurry calls went out for the Government printers. The advance copies of estimates were corrected and after quite a big fuss it was the statistic architecture of the present the great bulk of the content and the statistic architecture. rected and after quite a big fuss it was all straightened out as the nothing senators and Representatives are find-untoward had happened. the President was correcting his an-

Gen. Robert Anderson, who as a Major of Artillery had conducted the defense and had been compelled to lower his was to again fling it to the breeze The President's order was that he should at noon on April 14 rehoist the identical Flag, and repeat the salute which he had given it when he lowered it. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, then the most celebrated pulpit orator in the world, and who had been conspicuous for his anti-slavery with respect to the spicuous for his anti-slavery with respect to the spicuous for his anti-slavery with respect to the spicuous for his anti-slavery with him." nies, assisted by Admiral Dahlgren, of the Navy. The occasion attracted a great crowd from the North, and once Sumter, was in charge of the ceremo-

ments, and it was Charleston which | Led by the flagship of Admiral Dahlfinally made peace impossible by gren and the steamer which carried | National feeling of which the great war |
flagship of Admiral Dahlflagship of Ad For three years the city had been be- and his little band of artillerists had sieged by the most powerful armament hastily debarked on that notable Christ-that we could set afloat, and our best mas Eve in 1860. The Rev. Matthias monitors were built for the purpose Harris, the same Chaplain who had of-

where the continue of the control of

The Last Day.

it. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, then the most celebrated pulpit orator in the world, and who had been conspicuous for his anti-slavery utterances and his strong support of the Union, was selected to make the oration. In every way the occasion was given all the attributes that could make it a notable event. Gen Quincy A. Gillmore, who had for more than two years conducted the siege of Charleston, who had won fame by his reduction of Fort Pulses and his great engineering and artillery practice on Forts Wagner and Sumter, was in charge of the ceremos.

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless to him upon the eve of some great victory like Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettory like Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettory like Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettory like Antietam, Murfreesboro was no victory and had no important results."

At the close, with every heart throbing with the influence of the hour, and the success of our arms, the minister and people read together in feeling chorus:

"Some trust in chariots and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.

"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and the success of the number of the prospects to him upon the eve of some great victory like Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettory like Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettory like Antietam, Murfreesboro was no victory and had no important results."

Secretary Meyer some trust to him upon the eve of some great victory like Antietam, Murfreesboro was no victory and had no important results."

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RAISING THE FLAG AT FT. SUMTER.

While the people all over the country were reading the hourly bulletins from Charleston as to the imposing ceremomonitors were built for the purpose of passing Fort Sumter and bringing Charleston under their guns. A month before Lee surrendered, Charleston had fallen ingioriously by Sherman "turning fallen ingioriously by Sherman "turning his back upon the place," it had been swept by fire by the insensate act of the retresting Confederates, as the proud city was being evacuated. There was, the same Chaplain who had often to the Most High. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs and the people then therefore, a certain poetic justice which appealed strongly to the hearts of the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter Stars and Stripes at Fort Sum then said they among the heathen. The Lord hath done great things for them. "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.
"Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams of the south.
"They that sow in tears shall reap in low."

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They that sow in tears shall reap in low."

They that sow in tears shall reap in low."

They that sow in tears shall reap in low. They that deep in that condition in the low. They that sow in tears shall reap in that "cord a little natbeen practiced in the importation of the importation of the practiced in the importation o his confidence that good news would most deleterious. But the Secretary come quickly. He said he had a dream inspires confidence by his calm and the night before which had always come